

TYR

1. The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*
 2. Unrefuted and cruel power. Boundless intemperance. In nature is a tyranny; it hath been Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure, For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakespeare.* Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.* God in judgment just, Subjects him from without to violent lords; Who oft as undeservedly intral His outward freedom; tyranny must be. *Milton.*
 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. The tyranny o' the open night's too rough For nature to endure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TYRANT. *n. f.* [*tyrannos*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhaner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



TYR

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously. *Temple.*
 2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor. Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a tyrant. *Sidney, b. i.* I would not be the villain that thou think'st, For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakespeare, Cymb.* The house of woe, and dungeon of our tyrant. *Milton.* Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any tyrant who was not also false and perfidious! *South's Sermons.* Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king. *Dryden.* When tyrant custom had not shackl'd man, But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*
- TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See TIRE. I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the tyre of her head. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. There stands a structure on a rising hill, Where tyre's take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Disp.*

U.

VAC

- V. Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity. How is't That thus you bend your eye on vacancy, And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? *Sh. Hamlet.*
 2. Chasm; space unfill'd. The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts's Logic.*
 3. [Vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is un-supplied. In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summon'd to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*
 4. [Vacancies, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet, Those little vacancies from toil are sweet. *Dryd. St. of In.* The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*
 5. Littlefness; emptiness of thought. When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Walton.*
- VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]
1. Empty; unfill'd; void. Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*
 2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. A better race to bring into their vacant room. *Milton.* Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.* A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*
 3. Not fill'd by an incumbent, or possessor. Left the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.* Others when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*
 4. Being at leisure; disengaged. They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their vicuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.* Sir John Berkley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.* The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*
 5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. The wretched slave, Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distrefsful bread. *Shakef.* The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Watson's Buck.* Some vain amusement of a vacant soul. *Irene.*
- To VACATE. *v. a.* [vacat, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

V.

VAG

- That after-act vacating the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of. *K. Charles.*
 3. To defeat; to put an end to. He vacates my revenge; For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*
- VACATION. *n. f.* [vacation, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermision of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.* As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*
 2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- VACCARY. *n. f.* [vacca, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*
- VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [vacillans, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use. I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
- VACILLATION. *n. f.* [vacillatio, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assenting against every vacillation. *Darham.*
- VACUITY. *n. f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist. Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenish'd with subtle matter. *Boyle.*
- VACUATION. *n. f.* [vacuatio, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Diët.*
- VACUITY. *n. f.* [vacuitas, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuity*, Fr.]
1. Emptiness; State of being unfill'd. Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Space unfill'd; space unoccupied. In filling up vacancies, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fund.* He, that seat soon falling, meets A vast vacuity. *Milton.* Body and space are quite different things, and a vacuity is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.* God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacuity of our soul, should intirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*
 3. Inanity; want of reality. The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with vacuity and emptiness. *Glanv.*
- VACUOUS. *adj.* [vacuus, Lat. *vacuus*, Fr.] Empty; unfill'd. Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Infinitude: nor vacuum the space. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. Our enquiries about vacuum, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*
- To VADE. *v. n.* [vado, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received. Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name, That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made; Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame, And at whose touch the hills in smok shall vade. *Watson.*
- VAGABOND. *adj.* [vagabundus, low Latin. *vagabond*, Fr.]
1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.